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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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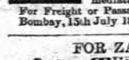

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Bombay Gazette Office, Saturday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 25th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
F. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
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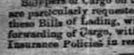

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MORDAN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

MORDAN'S TRAVELLERS' WRITING BOX of light brown russia, with tray lined with green ve vet; duplicate keys ..... 14 by 10½ by 6½ ...	50	0
MORDAN'S YOUNG LADY'S COMPANION, a small elegant writing case, fitted with stationery, blotter and inkstand; silk lined, and of three colours in gold tooled morocco *green, fawn, or mauve*	25	0

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.

CHUBB'S DEED AND WRITING BOXES No. 1, with patent keys in duplicate ..... 14½ by 9 by 5½ Rs.	25	0
THE SAME, No. 1 fitted with tray, portfolio, instrument pad, patent ink ..... 15 by 10 by 5 ...	45	0
THE SAME, No. 2—similarly fitted, 15 by 10 by 6½	45	0
THE SAME, No. 3—fitted with pen-tray, and patent ink ..... 17½ by 10½ by 7½ ...	55	0
THE SAME, No. 4—fitted with patent ink and official Portfolio ..... 18 by 10 by 5 ...	45	0
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES ..... 10 by 6 by 4 ...	20	0
THE SAME next size	18	0

BEDS AND CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS AND TRAVELLERS.

Several patents of Iron easy chairs are now available for selection.

PATENT FOLDING IRON CHAIRS, covered with leather, cloth cushions, stuffed with horse hair, leg rests and easy adjustment ..... Rs.	50	0
BROWN'S IMPROVED PATTERN SELF-ACTING SUSPENSORY RECLINING CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests: the sitter can regulate his position with great ease	75	0
BROWN'S IRON SUSPENSORY SEAT CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests	40	0
THE IRON CAMP BEDSTEAD 6 by 4, by 2 feet 3 ...	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
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HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.		,,	
,, 3 Do.	,, 2-53		,,	
,, On Demand	,, 2-50		,,	

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNT, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 5d. Rs. 19,26,586 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
,, 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of pa

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 27th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	72 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	102 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	145 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	158 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	800 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share.	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	Rs. 7,000 pm. p. [share.
Ripinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share.	Rs. 10,900 prem.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	Rs. 9,000 ,,
Frere Press Co.	2,000	.....	Rs. 1,500 ,,
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 p. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 Prem.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Thrustie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 600 Perm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
,, Loan 1835-36		99½
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	215
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. Nom.
,, (Seed) ..... £1 0s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
,, (Seed) ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China ..... } No enquiry.
To Clyde ..... }
To Hull ..... }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (24th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 485 to 487
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 482 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 482 to 485
New Comrawtee	,, 440 to 450
New Compta	,, 450
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 540 to 545
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 450
New Veraval	,, 442 to 445
New Khandeish	,, 415 to 420
New Pontchoe	,, 450 to 452
New Accote	,, 460 to 465
New Mangalore	,, 450 to 452
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,,	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black ,,	35 to 36
Sand White)	36 to 38
Niger ,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 25	Clarendon	Dougall	Kurrachee 22 July
	Hydaros	Crichton	Calcutta 25 May.
26	Ganjam	Durand	Cardiff 10 March.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
July 25	Kent	Bisset	Zanzibar.
26	Nagasaki	Campbell	Liverpool.
	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Kent*, to Zanzibar.—Mr. J. W. Hill.
Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Lieut. and Mrs. Truemán; Mr. Gregory; and six natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 25TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—33 bags Gingeely Seed, 49½ cwt., 165 bags Khorasanee Seed, 247½ cwt., 1 bag Linseed, 1¼ cwt., Rahim Razpali; 10 bales Goat Hair, 30 cwt., Albert Vinay; 408 pieces E. Twists, 36 cwt. 25 lbs., Damoder Hirjee; 118 pieces E. Twists, 7 cwt. 25 lbs., Neormomud Remtoola.

Bucephalus.—168 packages Munjeet, 230 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., Hassum Moosa.

Conway.—150 packages Cloves, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs., Hiram Viram.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Barstall and Co.

Dalkeith.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Glee Maiden.—500 bundles Sursseeaed, 250 cwt., Bachor Golail.

Belle Isle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rutlgur Dowlatgur; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., R. Sazba and Co.

Queen of the East.—76 bales Orchillaweed, 254 cwt., Gunny Tickum; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khatesy Sowjee.

Mary Stenhouse.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Madowjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Pragjee Cullianjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sonderdass Samjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Hurruckchund Sowchund; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Bhanjee Soonderjee.

Mary Spark.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Strocco.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Castlemain.—Loose Cow Bones, 800 cwt.; loose Cow Hoofs, 195 cwt., Chan Monud Peroo.

Excellent.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Morning Light.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

John Lyon.—200 packages Cloves, 242 cwt. 7 lbs., Jairam Viram.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—15 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmud Dauna; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, John Momud Abdool Khaluck.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Singapore.*—5½ chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ranchore Ambaram; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Merwanjee and Co.

For Penang.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Company's Rupees, Forbes and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 13, announced the arrivals of the *Leucothea*, Claussen, from Kurrachee 23rd June; *British Lion*, Smith, from Madras (date not given); *St. Bernard, Bussorah Merchant*, and *Gallant Neill* particulars not received.

The telegraph of July 14, announced the arrivals of the *Prado*, Guard, from Marseilles 21st March; *Edward Allison*, Morgan, from Liverpool 11th March; *St. Bernard*, Mesco, 13th June; *Hope*, Hancock, from Liverpool 14th March; *Blue Jacket*, White, from Melbourne 27th May, and Point de Galle 1st May; *Bussorah Merchant*, Richards, from Bombay 27th June; and *Lion Ramsay*, particulars not received.

The telegraph of July 15, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Chowringhee*, Dixon, from Adelaide 27th May, Barque *Xithus* particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 18, Ship *Waterloo*, D. Thompson, from Bimlipatam 4th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 18, Ship *Lady Rawlinson*, Row, to Penang and Singapore.

Do. Ship *Lady Canning*, Pence, to Mauritius.

Do. Ship *Nimrod*, Stuart, to Northern Ports.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Nicolson, Surgeon J. G., 21st Regt. N. I., to join, from Ahmednuggur.

Clarke, Ensign S. L., 103rd Regt., to join, from Sejeshanpore.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 25TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 27th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Medical Storekeeper's Office, to examine and report upon Medical Stores received from England:—

President.—Surgeon Major Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, and Assistant Surgeon Watt, 103rd Regt.

Bombay 26th July 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 24th July 1863.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 582, of the 9th instant, Lieut. H. W. Harris, is attached to the 3rd Light Cavalry, until the opening of the season.

Government having sanctioned the transfer of the Veterinary School from Kirkee to the vacant Artillery Lines at Poona, and authorized the appointment of a Farrier Serjeant for the charge of the shoeing establishment of the School, Principal Veterinary Surgeon J. R. Hallen, will be good enough to carry out these arrangements and will transfer his Head Quarters from Kirkee accordingly.

Farrier Serjeant William Saunders, A Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, as appointed Farrier Serjeant to the Veterinary School and will be transferred to the Unattached List on his joining the School after the Monsoon; Farrier Serjeant Woolcock, D Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to act as Farrier Serjeant to the School until the arrival of Serjeant Saunders.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—Lieut. P. J. F. Honslowe, attached to 109th Foot.

Corporal Bishop, 55th Foot, attached to the Central School, Poona, is remanded to his Regiment and will join the General Depot until opening of the season.

Bombardiers and Acting Laboratory men G. H. Overy, and D. Kennedy, Unattached List, employed in the Ordnance Department, are promoted to Sergeants, the former from 11th April and the latter from 12th July 1863, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492, of the 3rd September 1862.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 15.)

Simla, the 6th July 1863.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following promotions in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Captain W. Cadell, Deputy Commissioner East Berar, to be Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Lieutenant Colonel Cowper.

Major J. Stubbs, Assistant Commissioner of the First Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of West Berar.

Lieutenant J. G. Bell, Assistant Commissioner of the Second Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the First Class.

Mr. C. Horsford, Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the Second Class.

Lieutenant J. FitzGerald, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, is confirmed in that appointment.

Captain J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, West Berar, is transferred to East Berar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, the 6th July 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Surgeon Major K. B. Kinsey, at present attached to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence of Surgeon Faithfull, who has applied for leave on medical certificate.

Captain D. W. Martin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted, under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to withdraw from that Corps and to revert to his former position in Her Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Chief Engineer in Oudh, is, as a temporary arrangement, attached to the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India for special duty in relation to the preparation of Designs, &c., for Barrack Accommodation, and other kindred subjects. All Authorities are requested to furnish Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin with such information as he may, under the orders of the Government of India, consider it necessary to require.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E., to officiate as Chief Engineer in Oudh, vice Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, or till further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel Nicolls will also exercise the functions of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th June 1863.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Agra on the 18th day of May 1863, Private John Butler, No. 142, of the 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons, (Hussars) was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—That he, John Butler, between sunset of the 6th of March and sunrise of the 7th of March 1863, being a Soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Muttra, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay respectively, did at Muttra aforesaid, on the highway, commit robbery, by then and there wrongfully restraining Sham Lall, and stealing from him one hundred Rupees, his property.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prison of Private John Butler, No. 142, of the 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars) is not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

S. WELLS, Colonel, President.

Agra, 19th May 1863.

Confirmed but not approved.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 9th June 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th July 1863.

The following extract of a letter from the Controller of Military Finance No. 1241, dated 15th June 1863, to the Examiner Pay Department, is published for guidance on occasions of Soldiers re-engaging for service in Regiments in any Presidency other than that in which they may be serving at the time:

"The principle that pay should be drawn in the Regiment on the strength of which a soldier is borne should be followed out; and in the case of a man transferred from a Regiment in Bengal, to one in Madras or Bombay, the rule in the General Order Queen's Troops, of the 19th July 1862, page 327, should be observed; but in order to save inconvenience, the Paymaster of the Regiment, to which the man remains attached, should draw the pay in a separate bill, which, when passed, should be debited to the Presidency in which the man's Regiment may be serving."

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th July 1863.

The attention of Medical officers is called to the following rules to be observed in granting to Officers of Her Majesty's British Service, Medical Certificates on which to ground applications for leave of absence in or out of India:

1. When Officers obtain leave to hill Sanitaria, or other stations in India, on the recommendation of Station Medical Committees, one copy of the case and proceedings of the Committee should be sent by the President to the Inspector General Her Majesty's Hospitals at Head Quarters, and the Sick Officer should also be provided with a copy of his case.

2. Where Officers' health demands leave *out of India*, two copies of the case and proceedings of the Station Committee should be sent by the President to the Deputy Inspector General Her Majesty's Hospitals, Calcutta, or to the President of the Standing Medical Board at Kurrachee, as the case may be; and the sick Officer should also be provided with a copy of his case.

3. Whether the sick leave is in or out of India, a copy of the case and proceedings of the Station Committee will also accompany the Application for leave to the Sation Military authorities.

4. Station Medical Committees should not recommend Officers for leave to England, but for leave to appear before the standing Medical Board at Calcutta or Kurrachee, leaving it to that Board to recommend for leave home if necessary.

5. The attention of Medical Officers is also directed to G. O. 9th June 1851, which directs that the Medical Officer who attends a sick Officer should not, if it is avoidable, be a member, and can never be President of the Medical Committee before which he appears.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 21st July, the wife of I. S. Morsy, Esq., 7th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 18th July, the wife of G. W. Williams, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

At Madras, on the 19th July, the wife of Mr. W. H. Atkinson, of a son.

At Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, on the 17th July, the wife of C. D. Baynes, Esq., 91st Regt., of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 16th July, the wife of Captain J. O. Hasted, R. E., of a son.

At Secundersbad, on the 13th July, the wife of Charles McInroy, Esq., 19th Regt. N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

At Ernsculam, in Cochin, on the 11th July, Mrs. Maria Shakespear, the beloved wife of Mr. J. C. Shakespear, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Letters to the Editor.

QUERY.

SIR,—The Stamp upon a Bill of Exchange drawn here, should, according to the Act, be one Rupee for amounts over Rs. 2,500 and not exceeding Rs. 5000, and two Rupees for sums exceeding the latter amount.

The seller of a Bill for say £500 at Exchange 2s. 0½d. only receives Rs. 4917-8-10. Should the Bill be stamped for the *higher* or for the *lower* amount?

There is some difference of opinion in the matter and a *correct* answer to the question will be useful to many of your readers interested in

Bombay, 25th July 1863. TRADE.

NUISANCES IN COLABA.

SIR,—If the practice of natives resorting to the foreshore at Upper Colaba for certain purposes is injurious to the health of European soldiers, the same cause would prove prejudicial to the health of the residents in Middle Colaba, as the beach on the eastern side of the public road, from daylight in the morning until dark, is daily resorted to by hundreds of natives. The stench at times is almost intolerable, and it surely behoves the "Police authorities and Government" who it seems have the power of preventing the nuisance to put a stop to this filthy and disgusting practice which is alike subservient of public morality, decency, and health, some steps in the matter ought to be taken without further delay as there is reason to fear that this is the cause of much of the disease now prevalent in this part of the Island.—Yours obediently,

FACT.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 28th instant at 10 o'clock A.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

The Mails for Muscat and Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Berenice*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 10 o'clock A.M.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR——JULY—AUGUST 1863.

Full Moon.....Thursday 30th. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	27	Jupiter rises at 11.10.	5 36	6 37	7 36	8 16	
Tues.	28	Jupiter sets at 10.56	5 37	6 36	8 55	9 10	
Wed.	29	Saturn rises at 9.45.	5 37	6 36	9 28	9 59	
Thur.	30	Saturn sets at 9.53.	5 37	6 35	10 28	10 56	
Fri.	31	Uranus sets at 3.25.	5 38	6 35	11 21	11 46	
Sat.	1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	0 12	0 35	
Sun.	2	9th Sun. after Trinity.	5 38	6 34	0 56	1 17	

Date 24th July Time—9h. 5m. 1s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 27th.—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution, 1830.

Tuesday 28th.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.—Battle of Talavera, 1809.—Battle of the Pyrennees, 1813.—Harvest snow at Lyons, 1860.

Wednesday 29th.—First School for Native girls founded at Calcutta, 1849.

Thursday 30th.—Great hurricanes in Jamaica, 1784 and 1790.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830.

Friday 31st.—Loyola died, 1556.—Assam annexed, 1829.

Saturday 1st.—Queen Anne died, 1714.—Slavery also ished in the East Indies, 1838.—The Indian Income Tax Act in force, 1860.—The Peiho Forts (China) occupied, 1860.

Sunday 2nd.—Maharajah Goolab Singh died, 1857.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 25th July.

From Surat to Auditor of Construction Accounts, Calcutta to Goolam Soortee, Calcutta to Ramcurn Googentmull, Colombo to E. G. Darley, Nassick to Sumary, Surat to Munybhoy Nanabhoy Unto Bagosons Garden, Calicut and Malabar to Gordundas Maneckachora.

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*
Bombay, June 16, 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 18
AGRA	July 18	LAHORE	July 15
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	July 21
BANGALORE	July 21	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 17	MEERUT	July 17
CALCUTTA	July 16	OUDH	July 18
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	July 16	RANGOON	June 25
FRANCE	July 3	SUEZ	July 13
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

THE Cession of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece may now practically be considered an *aufait accompli*. It is true the inhabitants of the Islands have not yet had the opportunity of giving their formal adhesion to the resolution of Her Majesty's Government, but the constitutional machinery for enabling them to do so, has already been put in motion, and when the proper season arrives for recording their vote in the manner provided by their constitution there cannot be the least doubt as to the issue. Ever since the constitution of Greece into an independent kingdom in 1832, there have been from time to time public manifestations in the Islands and in Greece for their union into one kingdom and under the same sovereign. These manifestations on the part of the Ionians, were made strongly, at inopportune times and for sinister ends, which prevented England from giving any countenance to their wishes, and even to put down with the strong arm illegal and rebellious attempts to accomplish them. Quieter times followed but without bringing any change of opinion amongst the Ionians. The memorable mission of Mr. Gladstone in December 1858 to investigate causes connected with the discontent every now and then showing itself in offensive and dangerous forms made this patent to every one. He was received everywhere by the people in triumph entirely in the belief that his sympathies were with them in their Hellenic aspirations, and in their eagerness to be united to Greece, and to form part of a new Hellenic Kingdom. The four years that have passed since then, and especially since the revolution at Athens in October last, have only deepened this universal feeling. Throughout the Ionian Islands, in the beginning of the present year, the enthusiasm for Prince Alfred, and the belief that he was to be their future King, was stronger if possible than in Athens itself. England only held these Islands as a trust for the welfare of the inhabitants with the consent of the great powers of Europe. Earl Russell well remarks in his despatch to the four powers concerned in placing the Ionian Islands under the protectorate of England, that—" the British Government having received this trust, have endeavoured faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the allied powers. In spite of many obstacles, they have ameliorated in all respects the condition of the inhabitants." And on the subject of the proposed union and the desire of long growth which led to it he says—" In its origin and tendency there is something in this Ionian wish of union with Greece which must obtain the respect of the British nation." * * * * * * * * " It is thus that with a view to strengthen the Greek monarchy, to fulfil the original objects of the foundation of the Ionian Islands as a state, and to comply with the wishes frequently, though irregularly expressed in the Ionian Islands themselves, Her Majesty's Government have declared their readiness to consent to the union of the Ionian Islands with Greece." The decision of the British Government in this matter has been received with a very general though silent acquiescence in its wisdom by the people of England. The attempt on the part of the organs of the Tory party in the press, to make political capital by raising a cry of its being the beginning of " the dismemberment of our Colonial Empire" failed engregiously; and the leaders of the same party in Parliament met with no better success in the discussions they raised upon the subject. Mr. D'Israeli made the extraordinary blunder of asserting that we held these Islands by the same right as we held Gibraltar and Malta, namely, the right of conquest, and that we should continue to hold them for the same reason of state as we retained possession of Gibraltar and Malta to uphold our power in the Mediterranean. Lord Derby did not commit himself in the same ignorant, unstatesmanlike manner, but his reasons for their retention were not a whit more conclusive than those of his colleague, which failed to find favour with the Commons.

A leading French Journal takes a more enlightened view of the subject, and in the following extract from the *Journal des Débats* of the 1st July, we have a truer notion of England's relation to these Islands than was shown by the leaders of "the opposition as well as a generous recognition of the services which England has rendered to them.

" For the first time since the fall of the Eastern Empire the Ionians obtained—thanks to the protectorate of England—a national existence; and thanks also to that protectorate they were able to serve their apprenticeship, peacefully and under a tranquil discipline, not only as an independent nation but as a free nation. The formation of a kingdom of Greece naturally rendered them more impatient of the slight bonds which bound them to England, and England, who understands them, is now finishing her work by permitting them to return to the common country. To acquit England of the declamatory accusations which have been heaped upon her on account of the Ionian Islands, we need only compare the present state of those islands with that of Greece. They form a flourishing, rich, prosperous, peaceful country, practically familiarised with the parliamentary system, and they are to be annexed to a country wasted and consumed by thirty years of anarchy, unable hitherto to maintain either a monarchy or republic, and described as all but barbarous by its latest historian, M. Grenier, in a work full of facts. Free England may therefore take credit to herself. She has initiated into public life those who will become the political teachers of Athens. She has made the Ionians, and they, by God's help, will make Greece."

The question is not without difficulties, and the future by no means free of danger, but it is not easy to see what other course the British Government could have followed. The retention in our hands of Corfu was advocated by the conservative party, but the ministry we think have done wisely in rejecting the counsel. Any half course between a dignified surrender of our trust, and a retention of the whole of the islands under our rule would have been impolitic and unjust; would hardly have been concurred in by the other powers, and would certainly have given deep offence to the Ionians themselves. A complete surrender of our authority with the consent of the Islands, seems the course dictated alike by wisdom and true policy. It may be that in the event of a European war, which should find France and England on opposite sides, there would be danger of the former power making prey of the Islanders, by the force of temptation to increase its authority in the Mediterranean: in the face of certain and determined opposition from a United Italy, from Austria, and from England, all of which powers having an interest directly opposite, we hardly can conceive this danger as other than imaginary. But in any case, the duty of England in the present position of affairs is to perform an act which is just and right in itself, leaving the future to provide for such contingencies as may hereafter arise.

Two Bills of a most important character have just been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Hon'ble H. S. Maine.

The first is, *a Bill to constitute an office of Official Trustee*,—an office, the want of which, is now though little talked of almost daily felt.

The purpose of the Bill, in the language of the proposer, is to afford "relief to Europeans holding property in India, and for the relief of both Europeans and natives holding property in the Presidency towns. The Bill is so framed as to be applicable to trusts governed by English law, but other trusts are not expressly excluded from its benefits." The changes in all points in the nature of the European intercourse and connexion with India since the assumption of the Government in the name of the Queen, have been remarkable in many ways, though not so much observed when going on daily before our eyes. Yet the difference in this respect between the India of the 1st of November 1858, the day of the Royal proclamation, and the present time is immense. In the increase of European intercourse, and the acquisition of property by Europeans, taken in connexion with the shifting character of European society, a difficulty has been long felt by persons returning to Europe, how to have the property they leave behind them placed in safe hands, to have their interests attended to, and placed in safe keeping. The agency of friends, and the paid agency of private firms have never been found to answer satisfactorily, while in the latter case the cost for commission, without any guarantee for security, has always been a serious drawback to this description of arrangement.

The bill referred to recognises all these difficulties, and as a remedy proposes the creation of a new office under the designation office is of Public Trustee. The mechanism of the to be based on the principle of that of the office of Administrator General; the appointment is to be in the gift of the Chief Justice of the High Court, and security is to be required of the person appointed to the office, the amount being determined by the Chief Justice. The duties of the Official Trustee are to be remunerated by a commission on the Trusts committed to his charge; in the matter of trust money transferred to him by the High Court, the remuneration is to be settled partly by reference to the allowance to the Administrator General, and partly by reference to the charges of mercantile houses. " When the Official Trustee undertakes a trust from the commencement, he is to agree with the intending author of the trust as to the rate of his remuneration which must be recited in the trust deed." While it is not easy to settle in a general way what should be the exact scale of remuneration, owing to the varied character and complexity of trusts, it is very pertinently observed that it is not desirable " to place the Official Trustee under any temptation to decline trusts on the ground that the prescribed remuneration is not likely to compensate him for the difficulties or risks which are sought to be imposed on him."

The second of the Bills is, *a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the conveyance and transfer of property in British India vested in Mortgagees and Trustees, in cases to which English Law is applicable.* The object of this Bill is stated to be the introduction into the English Law of trusts as applied in India, of " most of the improvements which have been introduced into the corresponding province of Law in England," the Bill consolidating a variety of provisions taken from English Acts and applying them to the circumstances of India. Though this bill is stated to be of a technical nature, it deals with matters of very great importance. Dealing with all description of trusts known to English Law, which are succinctly and comprehensively described in the statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bill. It " takes in almost all conceivable contingencies in which a Trustee cannot or will not fulfil the duties of a trust, and enables the High Court to Act, or to provide others with the means of acting in his absence." In cases where the representative of a mortgagee may have merely a formal interest in the property mortgaged and yet where it may be impossible to deal with it effectually without his concurrence—" The Bill provides the means of obtaining or dispensing with this concurrence in cases where the Mortgagee is unable or unwilling to give it." The Bill extends to some fifty-six clauses, and the title of the Act when citing it is to be " The Indian Trustee Act 1863."

THE *Poona Observer*, apparently on authority, states that " it is at last settled that Poona is to be the residence, or one of the residences, of the Governor General of India. We understand orders have been received to begin the erection of a Government House for his accommodation on a suitable side,—probably beyond the Sir Jamsetjee Bund."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 23rd *July*, 9-50 P.M.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, 24th *July*, 4-40 P.M.

English Mail steamer *Bengal* went to sea.

NEGAPATAM, 25th *July*, 11 A.M.

Steamer *Penang* just anchored.

GALLE, 23rd *July*, 2-50 P.M.

H. I. M. steamer *Forbin* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, 25th *July*, 3 P.M.

H. I. M. steamer *Forbin* sailed for Saigon.

CALCUTTA.

24th *July*, 4-30 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., four to eight annas discount.

Five per Cent., nine rupees to nine rupees and quarter premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen rupees and half to three quarters premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings seven-sixteenth to half penny.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to forty-five shillings.

Jute, seventy-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds, ninety to ninety-two shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, eight rupees ten annas to twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds ten annas and eight pies per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, rather more doing.

Market for Twist, less firm.

LOCAL.

WE regret to hear of the death of the Rev. A. D. Glasgow formerly of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Guzarat. He died at Dunedine in New Zealand, where he was pastor of a newly formed Free Church.—*Bombay Guardian, July* 25.

MERIT REWARDED.—The appointment of the Honorable Mr. Westropp to a seat on the High Court Bench, has pleased all parties,—and we congratulate the learned gentleman, for his being as far as we know—the first Barrister (except Sir H. Roper) who has been raised from the Bombay Bar to a seat on the Bench. Mr. Westropp was called to the bar in the year 1840, and has resided in this country for more than a dozen years. Possessed of no common forensic talents, it is his large Indian practice, as varied as it was extensive—in our Courts of Justice, that renders him peculiarly qualified to high judicial post in this country. If we mistake not it was the celebrated Dirzee case that brought Mr. Westropp prominently forward before the Bombay public. The zeal and ability which he displayed on that occasion in conducting legal proceedings against a proud government official, who had illegally incarcerated

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS FOR A BILL TO CONSTITUTE AN OFFICE OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

THE object of this Bill is to create an Office of Official Trustee, and to provide securities for the due fulfilment of its duties. It is principally intended for the relief of Europeans holding property in India, and for the relief of both Europeans and natives holding property in the Presidency Towns. The Bill is so framed as to be applicable to Trusts governed by English Law, but other Trusts are not expressly excluded from its benefits.

English Law, as a general rule, considers a Trust an arrangement between friends, and therefore forbids, the Trustee to receive remuneration beyond his actual expenses. In India, however, the frequent changes in European society render it difficult or impossible to find private Trustees who can be depended upon to remain long enough to discharge the duties of Trustee for any considerable period, and thus the primary objects of a Trust, stability, and regularity, are defeated. The proper remedy seems to be to create an office of Public Trustee with perpetual sucession, so that a change in the incumbency shall not affect the duties. With respect to such a Trustee, the principle which denies remuneration to Trustees must of course be waived.

The principle of the Bill has been already recognized in a Law (Act XVII of 1843), which enabled the Supreme Court to vest Trust-money in one of its own Officers who was to be remunerated by a percentage. This Act is, however, very briefly framed; it does not create an *Office* of Official Trustee, and it applies only to the case of a Trust once established, which is likely to fail from the Trustee having gone out of the Court's jurisdiction. What is most wanted, however is a Public Trustee who can undertake Trusts from their commencement. The great increase of property in European hands, and the growing frequency of marriages in India render it desirable that there should be the means of securing the stability of Trusts from the very first, and it is believed that the provisions of this Bill will remedy an inconvenience which has been strongly and extensively felt though it has not been much canvassed publicly. It has been thought expedient to enable the Official Trustee to undertake *charitable* Trusts—a phrase of very wide signification in English Law.

He is, however expressly debarred from undertaking Trusts for religious purposes. It has been thought that such Trusts, when undertaken by a public Trustee, would be within the principle of the prohibition contained in the Act just passed for severing the connection of the State with religious endowments.

The Bill, in defining the duties of the Official Trustee and regulating the mechanism of his Office, follows in many parts the model of the Administrator General's Act, which is working on the whole exceedingly well. The security to be given by the Official Trustee is to be determined by the Chief Justice who is to appoint him. It is difficult to conjecture before hand what property will be confided to him, and therefore what security should be required from him. As regards the remuneration he is to receive, his percentage on Trust money transferred to him by the High Court has been settled partly with reference to the Administrator General's remuneration, and partly by reference to the charges of mercantile houses. Very diverse opinions are found to prevail on the point, which will doubtless be much discussed in Select Committee.

Under Section VIII, when the Official Trustee undertakes a Trust from its commencement, he is to agree with the intending author of the Trust as to the rate of his remuneration, which must be recited in the Trust-deed. As Trusts are of all degrees of complexity, it seems impossible to lay down any scale of remuneration which shall be applicable to all. It is desirable too not to place the Official Trustee under any temptation to decline Trusts on the ground that the prescribed remuneration is not likely to compensate him for the difficulties or risks which are sought to be imposed on him.

HENRY S. MAINE.

(The 25th June 1863.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

FOR A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE CONVEYANCE AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA VESTED IN MORTGAGEES AND TRUSTEES, IN CASES TO WHICH ENGLISH LAW IS APPLICABLE.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

THE object of this Bill is to introduce into the English Law of Trusts, as applied in India, most of the improvements which have been introduced into the Corresponding province, in England. The Bill consolidates a variety of provisions taken from English Acts, and applies them to the circumstances of India.

As Europeans, holding property in India under English Law, are displaying an increasing tendency to hold it as a permanent investment, certain technical difficulties, occasioned by the English Law of Trust and Mortgage, are likely to occur with corresponding frequency.

These difficulties the Bill is intended either to mitigate or to remove. The Statutes upon which it is based have been found of the utmost practical utility in England.

The Bill is of a technical nature, but its general object may be thus stated.

Trusts are usually created under English Law for two reasons—one, to enable certain persons to enjoy the income of property without having control over the capital—the other, to give to the beneficial interest in property greater flexibility, by allowing a greater power of moulding itself to the circumstances of a family or class of persons, than the rules of law admit of in property which is not subject to a Trust. The first class of Trust is usually (though not universally) created in personal property, and for the benefit of married women or minors; the second is for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of wills or marriage settlements, and is commonly (though not always) confined to real property. In both classes of Trusts, the fiduciary interest (that of the Trustee) is separated from the beneficial interest, and the two frequently devolve in different lines of descent. Hence a Trustee may sometimes be a lunatic, or a minor, or a married woman, and will therefore be incapable of acting; or he may have ceased to be within the jurisdiction of the only Court competent to enforce the Trust; or he may be undiscoverable; or he may wilfully refuse to discharge his duties. In all such cases, whether the Trustee be a sole Trustee or one of a number, the greatest possible inconvenience will probably result to the persons beneficially interested. The Bill takes in almost all conceivable contingencies in which a Trustee cannot or will not fulfil the duties of a Trust, and enables the High Court to act, or to provide others with the means of acting in his absence.

Under the English Law of Mortgage, a somewhat similar description of inconvenience occasionally arises. The representative of a Mortgagee may have a merely formal interest in the property mortgaged, and yet it may be impossible to deal with it effectually without his concurrence. The Bill provides the means of obtaining or despensing with this concurrence in cases where the Mortgagee is unable or unwilling to give it.

A former Trustee Act, XI Geo. IV and 1 Will. IV ch. 60, is in force in this country, having been extended to India by Act XXIV of 1841, and to the Straits Settlement by Act XIV of 1852. As the English Statute has been practically superseded in England by 13 and 14 Vic. ch. 60, and by 15 and 16 Vic. ch. 55, upon which the present Bill is mainly founded, it is proposed to repeal Section III of Act XIV of 1852 (which is the part of that Act having application to Trurtees), and so much of Act XIV of 1852 as extends that Section to the Straits. Permission is however given to continue proceedings under the old Law if the persons interested think fit to do so.

Some difficulty has been experienced in framing Section III, which describes the persons entitled to have the benefit of the present Bill. It was necessary to describe Europeans in India by reference to their relation to the jurisdiction of the High Court.

HENRY S. MAINE.

The 25th June 1863.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

NEWSLETTERS.

BAREILLY, *July* 9.

THE monsoon has set in with us here most favorably. Genial showers and sunny intervals, just enough of the former to keep down the heat, just enough of the latter to dry out of one's belongings the moisture left by its predecessor. *Cortes*, with the sunshine we have the very questionable benefit of the presence of insects innumerable, of every size, shape and color, endowed with every variety of locomotion, bar steam; and—with your pardon be it hinted—imbued with many a most unpleasant perfume.

A most determined murder was committed here the other day just outside the walls of the central prison. The victim was a duffedar of Police, the murderer, I believe, a Tehsil chuprassie. As to the cause, it is hardly necessary in this case to ask the usual question 'who is she?,' seeing that the 'she' escaped the hands of the murderer, her husband, just in time to save her own skin, leaving the victim, her lover, who had stepped between to reap the vengeance, which no doubt was in the first instance intended for her. It was dealt out with no niggard hand, for the skull of the wretched man was all but chopped to mince meat. The murderer was almost immediately arrested, offering no resistance, while coolly washing his sword in an adjoining pool. He has been, I understand, fully committed to the sessions.

This weather is reported very favorable for the rice and cane crops, which, from their present healthy appearance, promise a plenteous '*fusl kharef*.'—*Englishman, July* 15.

BENGAL.

THE Havildar Major of the 25th Punjab N. I., to whose conduct we referred yesterday, is under arrest and about to be tried by court martial, for tampering with the Sikhs of the Ceylon Pioneer Corps. If there is a man in a native regiment who ought to be, more than all others, the guardian of discipline, and the opponent of anything tending to disturb the confidence of the sepoys in the government, that man is the Havildar Major; and we hope that, in this instance, punishment proportioned to the gravity of the offence will be meted out, in case of conviction.—*Englishman, July* 15.

WE, in common with our correspondent *Fair Play*, hope soon to see action taken upon Sir Charles Wood's order, which specifically directs that when officers of any one Presidency are found available and qualified for employment" in the different staff and miscellaneous appointments of that Presidency, none shall be introduced, to their exclusion and prejudice, from the armies of either of the other two Presidencies. If there is any class of appointments to which, in Bengal, this order should be made especially applicable, it is the cavalry commands and *other* appointments; and two years ago we represented the injustice of conferring these appointments upon infantry officers of any Presidency whatever, whilst a large number of the cavalry officers of the late Company's regiments were smarting under the recent abolition of their corps, their exclusion from the three new line corps, and their descent into compulsory idleness and *insignificance*, or "general duty," as it is complimentarily called. Not an infantry officer should, on any account, have been appointed to cavalry corps, until every one of those officers who was "available and qualified for the employment;" and it is not yet too late to do justice to them; and, as they have lost their primary career, to give them the next best start in life which the service can provide.—*Id.*

CAVALRY COMMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

DEAR SIR,—The recently published orders from Maharajah Sir C. Wood, objecting to the bestowal of Bengal regimental commands upon Bombay and Madras officers, ought to place at Sir Hugh Rose's disposal the commands of three Bengal Cavalry corps, viz., the 9th, 13th, and 19th. In your issue of the 8th April last, you very justly pointed out the great injustice that was done to the officers of the cavalry branch of the Bengal army, in the nomination to the command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry of a very young officer of the Bombay Native Infantry,—and your assistance is now solicited to lay before the public the fact that, at the present moment, there are only two officers of the Bengal Cavalry Service in command of Irregular corps, viz., Jackson and Probyn, all the other commandants are officers of the Infantry, except Lieutenant Topham, who belongs to the 7th Hussars.

Surely it is time that justice should be done. There are several officers of the 1st European Cavalry Service who deserve to get into the Hussar Regiments, and who, being ineligible for Native Infantry commands should, in all fairness, be provided for in their legitimate capacity and be offered a fair share of the cavalry commands. Englishmen should keep up their reputation for justice and fair play; and I confidently leave what I have urged to the decision of the public, feeling sure that even candidates from the infantry for cavalry commands will admit that this is but

—*Id.*] "FAIR PLAY."

THE death of the famous Baija Baie, grandmother of the present Maharajah of Gwalior, is mentioned in the *Allahabad Gazette*. Her immense wealth will fall to the Maharajah. The Jhansie bazar was closed for three days. This lady was not less famous in her way than Ranee Chunda, the Nagpore Ranee, the Jhansie Ranee and the present Begum of Bhopal. She took a keen interest in the Crimean War, having our papers translated to her regularly. A story is told of her by the natives of Jhansie. When on a journey, she called for oil for her torches at a certain shop. The seller was absent but his wife refused to give it, saying she had seen several such Ranees for whom she cared not a jot. This raised Baija Baie's ire to such a degree that having had the woman wrapped in about 100 yards of silk of great value, she caused it to be saturated with large quantities of oil, and consumed the unfortunate to ashes. The Baie then gave the husband one lakh of Rupees to put him in a position to marry a woman possessed of better manners.—*Friend of India, July* 16.

THE Free Church Assembly have invited the Rev. Dr. Duff to return to Scotland to act as Convener of their Foreign Mission Committee. The Scotch Kirk Assembly express great satisfaction at the progress in allocating chaplains of the Church of Scotland to the larger stations in the provinces. The Committee on India Churches is to watch over any Legislative measures affecting the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland in India, more particulary to minutely examine the bearing on these of a marriage bill now before the Legislative Council of India.—*Id.*

OUDH.

THE Sutanah fanatics, from Yaghistan, are reported to have taken a village on our frontier, near Rawul Pindee. These fanatics form a colony of malefactors, who have at various times fled from our territories, to escape justice, after committing murders and other heinous crimes. As this aggression is a breach of treaty, and our Government has old scores to pay off, it is not at all unlikely, we think, that an expedition will be sent against them.—*Gazette, July* 18.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are glad to see that Colonel Crommelin of the Bengal Engineers, (Chief Engineer of Oude) has been selected for a special duty, for which we believe him to be especially qualified. He is attached to the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India for special duty in relation to the preparation of designs for barrack accommodation and other kindred subjects. All authorities are requested to furnish Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin with such information as he may require. Colonel Crommelin brings a vast amount of experience to bear upon the work here cut out for him. There are some men to whom experience is doubly valuable, who know some how instinctively how to use it while on the minds of others it produces no impression, and they never or very slowly learn to apply it. Colonel Crommelin is one of the former sort, and no suggestion will be passed over by him because it is novel, or made by an officer below a certain rank, nor a design condemned because not approved by aged gentlemen who having run in a groove all their life think that any other course must be wrong. Among other improvements we believe Colonel Crommelin is in favour of the small barrack system. Some extensive alterations are designed we understand in the culinary arrangement of the barracks, proper kitchen ranges will be built, and the necessary measures taken to ensure good drainage and cleanliness.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 18.

THE PAST AND PRESENT OF COCHIN.

(Bombay Guardian, July 25.)

"*The Land of the Perrnauls, or Cochin, its Past and its Present.* By Francis Day, Esq. F. L. S." We begin to feel in these days the force of the ancient saying (which was perhaps prophetical), 'of making many books there is no end.' The multiplication of books seems destined to go on in progressive ratio; each new book being the seed of a large succeeding progeny. The world is large; and the more we concentrate our attention upon any particular portion of its area, the more we are impressed with the quantity of matter piled up there by the ages, and waiting to be recorded. Cochin is what one might call a small state, measuring 1131 square miles, of area; scarcely half the size of Wales; but here we have a book that a busy man would hardly read through in a month; a book of more than 600 goodly Octavo pages. Imagine a thousand Cochins pressing about an unfortunate reader, each with its portly volume, and each clamoring for a month's attention; and you will understand what a future literature is preparing for you. It does not help the matter much to learn that every one of these little states has a world of interesting things to tell of itself; is invested by heaven with its own special drapery of beauty; has *some* characteristics not elsewhere revealed; and will by no means suffer the diligent student of its claims to go unrewarded.

Did Thomas, the apostle, come to India? We see no reason to doubt it. Jerome speaks of his mission to India as an undisputed fact. We have formerly referred to some indications found in the legendary history of Western India, to the presence of Christianity in this country in the earliest ages of our era. The Syrian Christians have existed in Cochin and its vicinity from a very early period, and though their relations with Syria may be of more modern origin, it is possible that they had their beginning in the converts made by the Apostle. Well, all this goes to invest Cochin with a certain interest. We do not find, however, that the Syrian Christians were more attentive to the conservation of historical documents, than their Hindu neighbours, and consequently the early ages of Cochin existence from the beginning of the world down to the days of Vasco de Gama, go for very little, and are soon left behind in this present work.

We have first a general description of the country, with legendary notices of its origin. The country is remarkable for its back-waters and their interesting scenery. After the outline of its natural features, comes the history of its inhabitants, especially viewed in their relations to the Portuguese, Dutch and English. We have chapters devoted to the Christians, Hindoos, Jews and Mahomedans. Social features, manners and customs, &c. are detailed. The climate, the seasons, prevalent diseases and methods of treating them, are next mentioned. The Zoology of the country is discussed in five chapters; the botany in one; and the last is given to commerce.

A singular mistake was made by Claudius Buchanan, in computing the Jews of Cochin at 16,000. In 1857 there were but 1790 Jews in the whole of the Cochin State.

There are very few persons, we suppose, who would not find much to interest them in this volume. Many in India think only of killing time and getting away; but the author of this work has shown what may be accomplished by a habit of observation and enquiry, even by one who is diligently engaged in the performance of his professional duties, and whose residence in the country has been by no means extended. The Zoological chapters are admirable, valuable to the naturalist, and most entertaining to the ordinary reader. Who would not read about fish that climb trees, walk, go from one tank to another, make nests, fly, &c. &c.; about tiger-beetles and elephant-beetles; ant-lions and the praying *mantis*? We are told that Francis Xavier being once in want of a choir to chant for him, and having none, asked a *mantis* to sing the praises of the Deity, on which it broke forth into a beautiful canticle. It is sad to learn, however, that the actions of this insect do not correspond with its devout attitudes, as it is of a pugilistic disposition.

THE WAY TO TAKE ROME.

FROM THE REV. J. R. MC DOUGALL, M. A.

FLORENCE, March, 1863.

Has Italy taken a step backward? We think not. There is no change in her aspirations after Rome and her firm resolution to have it. But the way to Rome is changed. No longer by arms, for the hosts that follow Victor Emanuel to the field are unable to cope with the cohorts of France. No more by daring intrepidity, for Garibaldian enthusiasm cools before the onset of a disciplined foe. Nor yet by cunning craftiness, for Cavour, Ricasoli, and Rutazzi, have exhausted every expediency of diplomacy in vain. Least of all by Papal concessions, for Rome must domineer or die. How then, if experience slowly and sorely teaches the nullity of all former efforts? To lower the standard of United Italy, and accept the ancient fate of a dismembered nationality? By no means. The longest road is the nearest. Educate the masses, now in ignorance, who so readily act as priestly tools. Dissipate the superstitions which wed the soul to Popery and clog the progress of free institutions. Merge the special distinctions of Tuscan, Lombard, Neapolitan, in the one Italian family name, by a network of railways, by a community of interest, by a harmony of laws.

Along this highway, which must open the gates of the Eternal City, all Italy has lately made one bound. The adult population has gone to evening schools by the thousand in every district, while municipalities are vieing with each other in expensive outlay in this crusade against ignorance. The factious and fiery debates at the downfall of a Ministry are suspended to vote away millions, by common consent, on various iron roads of growing traffic. The energy of the land is expended in rooting out the brigand highwayman and the town bands of garroting ruffians. Trial by Jury, *habeas corpus*, liberal legislation, and associated enterprise, are taking quietly and kindly to the soil. There is an amazing progress visible everywhere, so much so that Italy can never, in any contingency, return to what she was. Evangelical efforts and reforming tendencies keep pace with material and intellectual advancement. Witnesses to the self evidencing power of the Bible are heard of in many quarters. Despite the political pre-occupation of the Italian mind, the preaching of the Gospel is extending from town to town, and from city to surrounding hamlets. Close on 3,000 children are under evangelical training, and school and reading books multiply fast. The liberal priests are falling into the ranks and fighting under one banner, and advanced opinions are ever heard by reason of the Pope's resistance of their sagacious counsel. One more effort, and a grand one, they will try in Passaglia's daily paper, "*Pace*," if so be "peace" can be restored between the throne and the altar, the King and the Pope. If not it is easy to see whither they are bound, and whither the ventilation of such questions and a position of united effort will lead them.

The monasteries and nunneries throughout the country, with surprisingly few exceptions, are being cleared of their dronish inmates and tenanted by soldiers or school boys. The church lands are to be cultivated, and the rental applied to the purposes of education, religion and social improvement, designed by their mortmain donors. In fact, the Government, now represented by ten of Italy's noblest sons, is awake to the obstructive power of the papacy, their mortal foe, while the tongue of nations and the terror of tyrants, "the free press," is scattering broadcast the manlier and most truthful thoughts in dire conflict with the claims of an unscrupulous hierarchy. What a fray! God defend the right! The Lord favor poor Italy in such a struggle with foreign foes possessing footholds on her soil and divided friends supporting her claims. Napoleon bent on a confederation of States; Mazzini organizing republican associations; Garibaldian volunteers enrolling to the watchword, "The fall of Aspromonte;" the brigands supplied from Rome to pillage and lay waste; Murat working two able re-actionary papers at Naples and Florence; and the Pope with large donations from Spanish and French potentates on the one hand, and from State lotteries and five per cent. taxes on the masses said for souls in Purgatory on the other, are preparing a terrible ordeal of fire and blood for the new kingdom to pass through. But the Lord reigneth, and all is well in his hands."—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE FEMALE SCHOOLS.

(Dacca News, July 11.)

WE commented a fortnight ago on the statement, that fifteen native schools, recently got up in the Dacca district, had applied to Government for grants-in-aid, but had been refused. Our information came from what we regarded as so good a source that we felt there was no room to doubt its truth. It turns out however, that we have been mistaken. Mr. Martin, the Inspector of schools, South East Division, has undertaken to correct us, and we stand corrected. We make no wilful misrepresentations, and when we are wrong we are glad to be set right. We are therefore much obliged to Mr. Martin for his letter, for which we make room. It appears that only one of the fifteen schools has even applied for a grant, and that there is every likelihood that all will get aid whenever they seek it:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DACCA NEWS.

SIR,—The 9th of an Editorial in your edition of this day's date, upon the subject of "Grants-in-aid," is contained in the following extract.

"We are informed that no less than fifteen female schools have been established in various parts of the District; but that though the managers of all fifteen have applied to the Director of Public Instruction for grants-in-aid, not one of them has had the good fortune to be successful."

As your informant on the present occasion has been so mis-informant, I trust you will be good enough to publish the true state of the case, which is as follows.

There are fifteen girls' schools in various parts of the interior of the Dacca district, but *only one* of them (that situated at Shoobudda, which is *within one mile* of Dacca) has applied for a grant-in-aid. The application in this case was returned, because Government was asked to contribute four rupees eight annas a month, whereas the local subscription was only three rupees; the application has been resubmitted within the last few days, only three rupees being now asked for; and the grant will, I have no doubt, be made at once.

So contrary to the real fact is it that Mr. Atkinson has turned a deaf ear to the payers of the Managers, that forty-five rupees monthly are expended by me *with his sanction*, in rewarding the teachers of these schools, and, as far as I am aware, *not one* of these teachers receives *any* other remuneration *of any kind* from the inhabitants of the village in which he teaches his girls' school.

In the article to which I refer you say,

"If these fifteen Schools are in actual existence, with real live girls attending them; if the managers are not shadows but substantial persons, and for our own part we feel sure that the latter supposition is the correct one; if the subscriptions they profess to have already secured, represent not figures of speech, but money actually realized and realizable; if the schools are purely Vernacular ones; and lastly, if they are all more than six miles from another, then really we cannot for the life of us see why the grants should not have been sanctioned." Undoubtedly, Mr. Editor; but the real truth is this, these fifteen schools are, I believe, (I have seen most of them) in actual existence; they *are* managed by substantial persons (generally the teachers of a neighbouring *aided* school); with one exception *no local subscription* has been raised, and in this case of the *three* rupees subscribed, *one* is contributed by an English Gentleman residing in Dacca; the Schools *are* purely Vernacular; six or eight of them are situated within a square, each side which of is less than six miles; and *without the slightest doubt* Government would grant aid to all if only application was made for it, even though they are not six miles apart. But, though my Deputy and myself have done our best, the villagers (many of them are well off, well educated, and exceedingly zealous *so far as talking goes*) will not subscribe one pice.—I am Sir, very faithfully yours.

R. L. MARTIN.
Inspector of Schools, South East Division.
Dacca, 27th June 1863.

We do not think Mr. Martin is right with respect to the amount of subscription that the one school that has applied for a grant, gets; or the amount of grant for which it applied. We have been given to understand that the amount of local subscription, is Rs. 6; and the grant applied for was Rs. 9. The native girls' school in the city of Dacca, showing a subscription of Rs. 20, obtained a grant equivalent to that amount plus one-third, that is, Rs. 30; and the managers of the Shoobudda school, hoping that the favor of the Government would be dealt out to them in the same proportion, asked for Rs. 9, which was refused. We may be mistaken, but we believe our figures are correct. The actual figures however are of very small importance, and we lay no stress on them; but we should have liked to know why the proportion allowed in the one case was refused in the other.

It appears from Mr. Martin's letter, that the teachers of these fifteen schools are paid out of Government funds. They are 'rewarded' by a gift of Rs. 3 each every month, and not a single inhabitant of any one of the fifteen villages in which the schools are, contributes one cowrie towards their support. And Mr. Martin adds: 'But though my Deputy and myself have done our best, the villagers, (many of whom are well-off, well educated, and exceedingly zealous *so far as talking goes*) will not subscribe one pice.' What a gratifying state of things does this sentence reveal! Had Mr. Martin only said that the people of these villages were well off, we should have concluded that they who belonged to the old generation of crass, caste ridden Hindoos despise all education, and regard female education in particular with inevitable contempt. But he adds 'well-educated.' Well, we can even conceive of men well-off and well-educated, taking no interest in *female* education, for their indifference might be attributed to a dislike in the usefulness of educated wives and mothers. But when Mr. Martin also adds, 'and exceedingly zealous *so far as talking goes*,' we feel that these men ought to be held up to Public scorn, and lashed with the cat-o'-nine-tails of public opinion, until they blushed for the first time in their lives and their pockets bled at every seam.

This then, is the sum and substance of the mighty crash with which Dacca has been shaken to its immovable activity in the cause of female education. When we wrote our first article respecting these fifteen schools, we inferred as a matter of course, that the people of the several localities contributed something to their support. But our inference was utterly false. Men of wealth, men of education, men of boundless zeal and an alarming amount of enthusiasm, all together do not give *one pice* towards the schools that are to instruct the girls whose ignorance they deplore! Of course it gives them untold anguish of spirit to reflect on the indifference of their ignorant countrymen to the education of their female children! Or course they feel ashamed that so few should co-operate in the good work, and by subscriptions testify to their practical sympathy in it! No doubt they write letters filled with sesquipedalia verba, to the native prints, such as the *Dacca Prokash*, deploring in bitter terms the apathy of their brethren, or boasting of the schools that have been established in their villages! None perhaps lament more loudly than they do, the besetting infirmity of the national character,—loud talking, but no action! How sincere they are! how earnest! Apostles of female education! But mark you, they 'will not subscribe one pice!' We wish Mr. Martin would send us their names; we would hold them up as the hope of Bengal! We see exactly now, how it is that only one of these fifteen schools has applied for a grant-in-aid. It is the only one which received subscriptions. Three silver rupees (we said, six, but we are beginning to think that we are wrong, and Mr. Martin right; six is too wild a figure!)—three whole silver rupees, according to Mr. Martin, are contributed monthly to the support of the Shoobudda school! *And of these three rupees one is contributed by an English gentleman residing in Dacca!* Do the other two rupees come from people in Dacca too? And 'well-off, well-educated, and exceedingly zealous' men (how malicious of you, Mr. Martin, to add, *so far as talking goes*'!) go up to Mr. Atkinson to beg for four rupees eight annas; and when that is refused, for three rupees!

It is our opinion that Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and all, spoil the 'well-off, well-educated, and exceedingly-zealous-so-far-as-talking-goes gentry of Bengal, by making a great deal of the niggardly contributions they make towards the support of female education. In Mr. Martin's last published report we find, for example, this passage: 'A few days since I had the pleasure of forwarding to you an application for a grant of public money in aid of an adult female school in the city of Dacca, towards the support of which twenty rupees monthly has been subscribed *entirely* by native gentlemen of respectability.' Why did Mr. Martin score the word *entirely*? Was it a great thing for men rolling in wealth to club together and give twenty rupees,—and that not before trying to get subscriptions from European gentlemen,—towards the education of their own wives and daughters? *And then they begged the Government to give them thirty rupees more!* Mr. Martin must be a very sanguine man to believe, as he does, that already 'Female Education has gained a secure footing in the Dacca District.' The secure footing comes entirely of Government aid. If the Rs. 45 distributed as rewards among the teachers of the fifteen schools of which we have been speaking, were to be withdrawn, the schools would become dead letters! The Government gives all the money, and the 'well-off, well-educated, and exceedingly zealous' natives take all the credit.

READINGS FROM THE BENGALI PAPERS.

(Indian Reformer, July 10.)

THERE is a little bit of discussion going on between the *Bhaskar* and the *Prabhakar* regarding the merits of the Calcutta British Indian Association. The Editor of the *Bhaskar* considers the present condition of the British Indian Association to be deplorable. "It is true that the names of a great many gentlemen are to be found on the roll of the Association, but the appearance of their names on the roll is all; it is doubtful whether the intelligent and influential among them pay even one visit in the course of a year to the temple of the Association—keep aside their working for the interests of the Association. The work of the Association is carried on by a paid Assistant Secretary and a few juvenile members. Whatever subject strikes the fancy of the paid Assistant Secretary, on that subject, with the advice of those juvenile members, a petition is drafted and sent up to Government. The opinions of the older members are not at all taken." The consequence is, says the *Bhaskar*, that foolish petitions are sometimes sent up, and no wonder Government rejects them. Our contemporary warns the Government not to look upon the memorials of the Association as the expressions of the nation's wishes. He also advises the most influential native gentlemen to withdraw their names from the Association, and form a new Association. The *Prabhakar*, on the other hand, recounts the benefits which the Association has conferred on the country, denies that the paid Assistant Secretary and a few juvenile members do all the business, and asserts that all the communications sent up to Government by the Association are seen by the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Honorary Secretary. In connexion with this subject we may remark, that the *Bharat Bandhu*, a weekly paper published at Moorshedabad, strongly urges upon the inhabitants of that city to establish amongst themselves a Branch Indian Association.

The *Bhaskar* has an article on the salary of the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices of the Peace, which begins thus:—"The disease with which the Indian Government is inflicted, the disease, *viz*, of breaking their jack fruit on other peoples' heads, is daily becoming more and more inveterate. No matter if the subjects go to wreck and ruin, all that they care for is their own splendid living. Government through its own fault incurs loss, the subjects must make up for that loss; the villain emissary who spattered himself with an infant's brains, or run his knife into the helpless person of a woman. Our course of procedure in this country should be a studied disregard of any eclat which factious and turbulent spirits may strive to acquire. The most notorious of these is after all an object for contempt. There is no patriotism in the true sense of the word—there is no open and avowed assertion of independence. Chief or leader intrigues secretly with the people, and the people connive in the dark with the originator of treason. Both should be treated with uniform superciliousness. Nana Saib to our view, merits no more distinction, than the vilest creature in human form who acted with him in the drama of the rebellion, and his capture should be allowed to pass in obscurity which attended the arrest and deportment of the hundreds of his countrymen who are now expiating their crime in the Andaman Isles. We are here as the regenerators and benefactors of India. The object of our rule, whatever its faults may be, is elevate the inhabitants in the social, political, and moral scale. We do nothing to arouse the antagonism of the people—we desire nothing which shall give us advantages at the cost of the public interests. Unlike what most European conquerors proceeding on the principle of "the right of might" would attempt, we bend to the prejudices of ignorance, and sacrifice much of what duty dictates to the conciliatory nature of a policy weakened for the occasion. Our laws are humane and just, our protection of person and property as simple and perfect as it could be, and on the point of religion we do violence to our superiority, and hide our candle under a bushel. No conquered people in the world have the humiliation of their position so lightly put before them, as we make the natives of India feel the difference in our relative occupation of the country. Every thing in fact which enlightened administration or political benevolence can accomplish or suggest, enters into our rule and treatment of the masses whom Providence has placed under our control. The law which we apply to Princes we dispense to the population; the oppression and wrong from which we restrain despotic and semi-barbarous chiefs, we ourselves scrupulously avoid committing, and in the whole curriculum of our transactions we endeavour to shew that England governs without respect of persons, and that in the estimation of the most glorious crown which graces temporal dynasties, the ryot has as much of rights and privileges to be defended and concerned, as the most powerful Prince who still wields an independent sway. What we thus widely and impartially do for the people of India, should be the basis of our action when rebel chiefs and followers come under the ban of punishment. A difference or distinction which does not exist in administration should not be called into operation in penal adjudication. A royal murderer should be treated the same as a plebian, and India should be taught, wherever the British voice can give the lesson, that however we may be disposed to uphold the social institutions established by the people, those who lift their arm in rebellion against our rule, will be swept from the face of the earth without reference to any official or hereditary greatness which may accompany the culprits. A more wholesome feeling towards our power and prestige will thus be disseminated, that can possibly be implanted by making a public such as is now being made, of the capture of Nana Saib.

pectful and to pay deference to the feelings of the old class.

The *Dhaka Prakasha* (published at Dacca,) in an article on Government colleges and schools, dwells on the necessity of religious instruction. "Every body knows what evil consequences are flowing from the want of religious instruction in colleges and schools." Our contemporary would allow professors and teachers of Government colleges and schools, out of school hours, to impart to their pupils instruction in their own religion; that is to say, he would allow Hindu, Mahomedan, Brahmo and Christian professors and teachers to teach their pupils the doctrines, respectively, of Hinduism, Mahomedanism, Brahmism and Christianity.

The *Vidyanansranjan Patrika* (published at Moorshedabad), in an article on the New Police, remarks that the chief reason why intelligent and respectable natives are not taking to the new Police, is to be found in the rule which insists on all Police officers, whatever the nature of their duties, to be skilled in martial exercises. "Why should all officers, from the highest to the lowest, learn to wield the shield and sword? What respectable Bengali gentleman is willing to be armed with sword and shield or any other weapons?" Our contemporary calls upon the Government to do away with this rule which is shutting out native intelligence and respectability from the Police.

FROM JYNTIA.

(Dacca News, July 11.)

We have been told that in our issue of the 6th ultimo we did wrong in reporting a fresh disturbance at *Lohtying*, a place which has no existence. In the first place, we did not say Lohtyning, but Lohtying, a place which has an existence, just as much as Cherra or Jewai. Colonel Haughton guesses that Latting is meant. Latling then, let it be. Suppose Colonel Haughton were to write *Khassia* Hills instead of *Cossya*, and some zealous official were to report that there were no such hills as the *Khassia* hills, and that possibly the Colonel meant *Cossya*,—what would the world say, and how would the Colonel get out of the dilemma? We wrote Lohtyng, because the word to split is more likely to be pronounced correctly than Colonel Haughton's Latting. Thus again, we have more than once written of *Nongphyllut*. We wonder Colonel Haughton has not yet told us that there was no such place, and that possibly we meant *Nongkoot*. In the second place we are told that the people of Lohtyng and Mynso have not left their villages as reported by us. All right, say we; but let it be remembered that we did not report it as a fact, but as a rumour that had gained currency. Nor did we assert positively that they had deserted their villages with a view to have another fling at us. On the contrary we regarded it as very probable that they were peaceably inclined enough, but that they feared attacks from the rebels lurking about. In the present condition of the country, and before the excitement connected with the suppression of the rebellion had time to subside, rumours sometimes true, sometimes false, must get into circulation. They will die out only when peace has been thoroughly re-established.

But supposing the last rebel to have been caught and hung, the question of permanent peace will depend on the plans adopted by the Government to keep the people contented. Beyond the single fact of the organization of a force called the Cossya Police, we have no evidence yet that the Government intends to introduce any reform into the administration of these hills; and if there is no reform, there can be no doubt that either Colonel Dunsford or some other Colonel will have to take the field again. The authorities boast that there is only a miserable handful of rebels left in the jungles, who are sure to be caught. 'Sure to be caught!' but when? It is two months and upwards since the restoration of order was officially announced; how is it that within this time, the troops that are garrisoning the hills, the new Police, and the loyal portion of the population which is represented as willing to aid us in the matter, have not yet succeeded in catching some twenty or thirty famished creatures who are without defence and without hopes? It may be denied that any of the villages, all of which have returned to their allegiance, sympathise with them; and this may be perfectly true, nevertheless, is it not evident that these rebels themselves do not altogether despair of getting back the active sympathy of some of the people? Is it possible that they would hold out so persistently in the jungles if they had not some lingering hope of this sort? And ought not the very fact that they have this hope, however vain it may actually be, to have been a sufficient reason to the authorities why the most vigorous means should be used to capture them, and set the minds of the peaceable population at ease? These rebels are not yet to be caught, but they seem still disposed to give us trouble. We learn that not many days ago, about thirty rebels were in the direction of Nongphyllut, 'intended to represent' Nongkoot, headed by U Myllon and U Bud Bakher. Four natives, whether they were officials or not, our correspondent does not tell us, but we suppose they were,—were sent out by the authorities to reason with them and induce them to surrender as prisoners. It was very kindly intended but the rebels declined the escort. They seized the deputation, and what they have done with three of the men, is not known. The fourth managed to make his escape with a sword wound inflicted on his shoulder, and received, as he himself says, from U Bud Bakher. Now, what was the use, we want to know, of a deputation of four natives sent into the jungles to persuade some thirty armed and desperate rebels to submit as prisoners to them? It may be said that the authorities are anxious to avoid any unnecessary shedding of blood. Peaceful means are preferable up to a certain limit; beyond that limit, they only betray a weak sentimentalism. Here are men who will not submit, though all the rest of their countrymen have. The example of their countrymen and the general pardon with which their surrender was followed, have not induced these thirty men to submit. Was it likely that their scruples would be overcome by the eloquence of four natives who came to persuade them to become prisoners?

REBELS HIGH AND LOW.

(Neilgherry Excelsior, July 16.)

A GREAT deal more than is necessary appears to be made of the capture of Nana Saib. He was a deluded wretch, who, during the mutinies, endeavoured to make capital for himself, by pushing on his countrymen in their deeds of violence and death. The revolt of the Indian Army in 1857 would have occurred, whether there was a Nana Saib or not, and English blood would have been shed as freely without the promptings of a leader such as the Nana. It was simply one of those phases in the history of our rule of this country which must be expected to shew themselves occasionally, and there is no need for tracing or attributing to Nana Saib or any other moving spirit, the atrocities which the people generally were disposed heart and hand to commit. It is clear that if Nana Saib had not but too willing agents to carry into execution the diabolical deeds with which he is charged, he would have been powerless for evil; and it is equally clear that his ambition and frenzied desire to give himself name and dominion would never have escaped the breast in which the feelings were entertained, if the disposition of the country at large was not congenial for their exhibition. Every man who took part in the mutinies was a Nana Saib. There was the same self interestedness, the same extravagant hope of getting rid of a foreign rule. In events therefore which partook of a national character,

this Covenant that were written in this book." The result of the finding was a short-lived but enthusiastic reformation in religion; a violent rooting up of idolatry, and an unprecedented celebration of the next great Passover, although there is no sign that the other two feasts of the year, or any of the following Passovers were kept with a like solemnity. Dr. Colenso points to the command said in the book of Deuteronomy itself to have been given by Moses to the Israelites, "Take this book of the Law and put it beside the Ark of the Covenant of Jehovah, your God, that it may be there for a witness against thee." He points also to the fact that when the Book of the Law was found by Hilkiah in the Temple, Jeremiah was not only living, but also a priest, who had been called to the prophetical office five years before, and the connexion is still more close, for he was the son of Hilkiah. Might not Hilkiah and his son, ardently desiring to turn the people back to God, feel that it was no fraud if, by virtue of his prophetical office, Jeremiah felt inspired to enforce on the people the whole spirit of their law as from the lips of their great Law-giver. "The inner voice." suggests Dr. Colenso, "which he believed to be the Voice of the Divine Teacher, "would become all-powerful—would silence at once all doubts and questionings."

Having advanced thus far, Dr. Colenso proceeds in the following chapters to a minute consideration of the text of the Book of Deuteronomy, for the purpose of showing in contradictions to the older narrative signs of that later origin for which he argues, exercising throughout this examination an especial watchfulness for indications of the date of composition. To those texts in which he desires his readers to observe the 'signs of time,' he prefixes an asterisk. We give one example of this method of argument:

* 605. D. iv. 19.

'And lest thou lift up thine eyes into heaven, and when thou seest the sun and the moon and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship them, &c.'

The 'sun' seems to have been an object of worship in early days among the tribes of Canaan, as is implied by the fact that, the name of the town *Beth-shemesh* means 'House of the Sun,' corresponding to *Beth-el*, 'House of God.' Probably, the sun was worshipped under the name *Baal*, 'Lord,' and the moon under that of 'Astarte.'

But the worship of the 'host of heaven' is first named in the history, as one of the sins for which the Ten Tribes were carried captive, in 2 K. xvii. 16; and it seems to have been first *generally* practised in *Judah* in the reign of *Manasseh*, the father of Josiah, 2 K. xxi. 3, 5, 2 Ch. xxxiii, 3, and is explained by Knobel, *Deut. p.* 226, to have arisen out of Assyrian and Chaldee influences. Manasseh's grandfather Ahaz may, indeed, have introduced it, as appears from a comparison of 2 K. xx, ii, 12, where we read of 'the altars that were on the top of the upper chamber of Ahaz,' with Jer. xix, 13, 'the houses upon whose roofs they have burnt incense unto all the host of heaven;' but it is not mentioned among his special offences in 2 K. xvi. 3, 4, and, therefore, if introduced in that reign, probably was not much practiced, and it was certainly not adopted by his son Hezekiah. In Manasseh's reign, however, it seems to have flourished. Hence we find express mention made of this worship in the story of Josiah's reformation, 2 K. xxiii, where we read of the vessels that were made 'for all the host of heaven,' v. 4, the Priests that burned incense 'to the sun and to the moon and to the planets and to all the host of heaven,' v. 5, 'the chariots of the sun,' v. 11.

606. Though put down by Josiah so strongly, it appears, however, to have revived again, since we find in this very reign Zephaniah prophesying the destruction of 'them that worship the host of heaven upon the housetops,' i. 5, and *Jeremiah* says,—

'Seest thou not what they do in the cities of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem? The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead their dough, to make cakes to the queen of heaven,' &c., vii. 17, 18;—

'And they shall spread them before the sun and the moon and all the host of heaven, whom they have loved, and whom they have served, and after whom they have walked, and whom they have sought, and whom they have worshipped,' &c., viii. 2;—

'And the houses of Jerusalem, and the houses of the kings of Judah, shall be defiled as the place of Tophet, because of all the houses upon whose roofs they have burned incense unto all the host of heaven,' &c., xix, 13.

And *see* especially Jer xliv, 17, 18, 19, 25, Ez. viii. 16.

Observe that this worship is not mentioned in any part of the Pentateuch, except D. iv. 19, xvii. 3; and that *complete phrases*, similar to this, 'to the sun and the moon and all the host of heaven,' *occur only* in D. iv. 19, xvii. 3, Jer. viii. 2, and 2 K. xxiii. 5, which was very probably written by Jeremiah himself (574. v.)

Having reviewed in this manner, chapter by chapter, verse by verse, the whole of the Book of Deuteronomy, Bishop Colenso thus sums up the results deduced by him from his examination:

862. If we now proceed to sum up the 'signs of time,' which we have observed in the course of our examination, we may state the conclusions to which they would lead us, as follows:

(i) Deuteronomy was written after the Elohistic and Jehovistic portions of the other four books, since reference is made throughout to matters of fact related in them, and expressly to the laws about leprosy (456).

(ii) Hence it was written (473. xiv, xv,) after the times of Samuel and David; and this is further confirmed by the fact that the laws referring to the *kingdom* (709) seem not to have been known to Samuel, 1 S. viii. 6—18, nor to the later writer of Samuel's doings.

(iii) The mention of the kingdom in xvii. 14—20, with the distinct reference to the dangers likely to arise to the State from the king multiplying to himself 'wives,' and 'silver and gold,' and 'horses,' implies that it was written after the age of Solomon; and this is confirmed by the very frequent references to the 'place which Jehovah would choose,' that is, Jerusalem and the Temple.

(iv) The recognition of the Independence of Edom (598) carries down its composition to the time of their complete liberation from the control of the kings of Judah in the reign of Ahaz.

(v) It was written after the time of Hezekiah's Reformation (687—648), when the high places were removed, which the former kings of Judah, even the best of them, had freely permitted.

Upon this point Kuenen observes, *p.* 150:

The Reformation of Hezekiah, as well as that of Josiah, had in view the putting down of idolatry, and the centralisation of public worship. Both, therefore, agree in their object with that of the Deuteronomistic legislation. This latter preceded the reformation of Josiah. Did it also that of Hezekiah?

We must answer this question in the negative:

(i) Because the oldest record about Hezekiah's Reformation makes no mention whatever of its legislative foundation, whereas it is quite otherwise in the case of Josiah.

(ii) Because Hezekiah's contemporaries, Isaiah and Micah, give no sign of knowing the book of Deuteronomy, which is inexplicable, in case it ... and exercised so very important an influence upon ... and exercised

(vi) It was written *after the* ... their lifetime.

(vii) It was written after the captivity of the Ten Tribes, in the sixth year of ... Hezekiah's reign; since the sorrows of that event are evidently referred to (608) as matters which were ... well known, but which now were things of the past.

(viii) It was written after the great spread in Judah, in Manasseh's time, of the worship of the 'sun and moon and the host of heaven' (605).

(viii) It was written *before* the time of Josiah's Reformation, since the words ascribed to Huldah (574. v.) expressly refer to it, and, indeed, there can be little doubt (570—1) that this book, whether alone or with the other books, was that found in the Temple by Hilkiah, and was the direct cause of that Reformation.

(ix) Hence it can scarcely be doubted that the book of Deuteronomy was written, either in *the latter part of Manasseh's, reign* or in *the early part of Josiah's*.

863. Ewald, Reuss, Bleek, Kuenen, and others, are of opinion that ... the most probable supposition is that the book was ... written in the latter part of Manasseh's reign; ... De Wette, Von Bohlen, Knobel, &c. (with whom we agree, for reasons which shall be presently stated), place its composition in the reign of Josiah. The difference in this point of detail is, of course, inconsiderable, and of no importance whatever with reference to the main question, whether or not this book of Deuteronomy was written by Moses. The above able critics may vary within a limit of thirty or forty years in fixing the precise date of its composition; but they are all agreed in assigning it to the same later period of Jewish history; and this, indeed, may be ranked among the most certain results of modern scientific Biblical criticism.

In concluding remarks to this part, the Bishop of Natal, with the eloquence of deep and sincere faith, points, through words of the Deuteronomist, to the God of All Truth and of Perfect Love.

Whatever the depth of his criticism, whether right or wrong in his opinions, in the Christian temper that he has displayed, while many hands have been lifted against him, Dr. Colenso has shown more true orthodoxy than we are used to find under the mitre. In the preface to this volume he speaks, with faultless temper, of the inhibitions of the Bishops, and with respect, as well as courtesy in many cases, of the published arguments of his opponents. His book does not contain one harsh epithet. It is enough for him to state the fact that, of his Episcopal brethren none, except Bishop Ollivant, have taken any notice of his criticisms, except that some have pronounced them, generally as 'rash and feeble,' 'unfounded, false, and childish,' simply enforcing that point by a note as follows:

In the single short letter of one of my Episcopal Brethren, forbidding me to minister in his diocese, the following expressions appear, applied either to myself or my work:—'unfounded,' 'false,' 'childish,' 'heretical,' 'blasphemous,' 'abominable,' 'unhappy,' 'blind,' 'daring,' 'ignorant self-sufficiency,' 'instrument of Satan,' 'poor Bishop Colenso.'

No doubt this Christian calmness, strong in its contrast with the torrent of abuse it stems, has sometimes the effect of the most telling satire. The inhibiting English Bishops produce against their brother of Natal no argument but bad temper, and such of their inhibitions as are worth notice he touches upon in text or note of his Introduction, with the simplest propriety, but with the happiest effect, by making the words of his accusers out of their own mouths condemn them. For example, he writes in a note:

The venerable Bishop of Exeter has surprised me, as much as any of my Brethren, by the course which he has taken. In a letter to his Clergy, he has very justly condemned the practice of 'prejudging matters which must be the subject of Judicial consideration before our Archbishop,' and *not* 'adhering to the very proper resolution of a meeting of the Bishops,' viz. 'to avoid any extra-judicial declaration' on this subject. And his language bears with special force upon those who may be called to sit hereafter as judges, but who, by distinct expression of their sentiments beforehand, in public official documents, have surely gone far to endanger the impartiality and purity of the tribunal of justice. In a further address to his Clergy the Bishop of Exeter is reported to have said that he 'has not read the book which has occasioned so much alarm,' and cannot, therefore, speak of its real contents,' and that, 'not having examine the book, he will not condemn it.' Yet he '*is thankful that it has called forth so strong a feeling of indignation against me*,' and he' too, 'inhibits' me from ministering in his diocese.

Dr. M'Caul, strong in confidence that his antagonist was not an independent Hebrew scholar, and might, therefore, be wrestled with upon the ground of Hebrew criticism, marched out to victory, and has sustained a fall. Having distinctly and quietly met Dr. M'Caul's Hebrew criticisms, in a separate shilling pamphlet, Bishop Colenso writes now in his Preface:

If it be really true, as the Bishop of Oxford has said, that 'much harm has been done among the young by my book,' and that 'it is doing an amount of evil which it is difficult to estimate,'—and if it be also true, as the same Prelate has written, that my arguments are 'but the repetition of old and often-answered cavils,'—it would surely be most desirable,—rather, I should say, it would be felt to be imperatively necessary,—for the Bishops, who condemn me, to put forth a 'Reply,' such as to themselves appeared to be sufficient and satisfactory,—such as might be guaranteed in their name by the authority of the Primate. If this were done, I should be bound by the sense of honour, as well as compelled by the love of truth, to consider seriously the arguments adduced in such a document. I should justly be condemned and disgraced, in the presence of my fellow-countrymen, if I did not do this, and either admit that I am wrong, or point out the defective reasonings of the 'Reply.'

As, however, Dr. M'Caul's 'Examination' has been commended by the *Quarterly Reviewer*, No. 226, at p. 425 as having 'effectually torn my book to pieces,' and at *p.* 449, as 'the most complete of all the [Replies] which have appeared,'—as, further, it has been adopted by the Christian Knowledge Society and thus will be issued with some sort of Church authority,—I have thought right to make a few 'Notes' upon it (see *Add.*) which will enable the general reader to appreciate its true value; and I suppose that the Christian Knowledge Society will deem it right to request Dr. M'Caul to correct some at least, of his more conspicuous errors, *e.g.* 43, 44, 50, 51, 53, 65, 66, &c., before they circulate the work as the only answer which the traditionary party in the Church can give to my criticisms.

Dr. M'Caul has thought it necessary in several passages of his book to speak with contempt of my knowledge of Hebrew. How far he is qualified by his own mastery of language to pass such censure upon others, I leave my readers to infer from some of the above 'Notes,' *e.g.* 1, 6, 14, 28, 28*, 55, I do not profess to have the profound knowledge of the Hebrew language possessed by Dr. Davidson or Dr. Kalisch. Nor, indeed, is such scholarship needed for my purposes, as I have very rarely occasion to enter upon nice textual and verbal criticism, and, when I have, I am glad to fall back upon the learned works of our countrymen above named, or of the great Hebraists of the Continent, such as Ewald, Hitzig, Hupfeld, and Knobel. But having begun the study of Hebrew as a schoolboy, and continued it at intervals from that time to this during a space of thirty-five years, I have sufficient confidence in my acquaintance with the language, to be satisfied, that I am not likely to fall into any serious error. I am certainly, I trust, not into errors so considerable as those into which Dr. M'Caul's zeal has betrayed him.

Meanwhile there is really no answer to Dr. Colenso but the inhibitions of the Bishops. A committee of Convocation was obtained at the earnest instance of the Bishop of Oxford, but against the sounder judgment of the Bishops of London and St. David's, and says Dr. Colenso,

I rejoiced at the appointment of that Committee. For the furtherance of the Truth I desired nothing more than that my investigations and conclusions should be brought under review by such a body of English Clergymen, distinguished, most of them, by high ecclesiastical position, and many of them by eminent literary and theological attainments. It is true that Archdeacon Denison, who moved for the Committee, and has acted as its chairman,—who expressed the wish to 'avoid the appearance of approaching to intemperance in thought or language,' and who, therefore, in his preliminary address to the Convocation, confined himself to speaking of me merely as 'a sacrilegious person,' one ready to 'damage the Bible by misrepresentation, to tear out its leaves, mutilate it, and desecrate what is left,' adding 'I am going to say, if any man asserts such things as are asserted in this book, Anathema Esto! Let him be put away!'—took for granted that many members of Convocation had not read the First Part of my work, and desired, apparently, that they should not read either Part for themselves, but simply accept the report of his Committee; for he said, '*I have no doubt*,—at all events, *I hope*,—that there are many here, who have not read the First Part, and I am sure that there are many, who have not read the Second Part,' of the book, on which he was about to call them in due time to pass some kind of judgment.

However, I presume that, at all events, those gentlemen, who have been engaged on this Committee, *have* felt it to be their duty to read my two Parts, and have endeavoured to divest themselves, as much as possible, of all prejudices, and to deliver 'a just and true verdict according to the evidence,' as in God's sight. I regret, indeed, that some of the most distinguished members of the Committee have taken no part at all in its proceedings including two professors of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and others, from whose learning and honesty of purpose I expected much advantage for the cause of Truth. Nevertheless, I accept the Report as exhibiting the result of nine days' searching inquiry into the contents of my books, by fourteen clergymen, many of them eminent for piety and learning, who also, however strongly animated by the desire to bear witness to the Truth, and do nothing by partiality, yet had, many or most of them, spoken severely beforehand in censure of my books, and would not, therefore, be likely to spare any traces of 'heresy' which might fairly be detected in them.

I observe, then, that the Committee has not reported that my criticisms are *unfounded* or my critical conclusions *false*. They do not impeach the scientific *truth*, but only the *orthodoxy*, of my researchings; they leave to 'individuals' the business of replying to what I have spoken; and they say 'the work of a Synod of the Church is of a different kind.' As Archd. Bickersteth observed, 'They have simply taken expressions from the book, and placed them side by side with the Bible, and expressions from the Formularies and Articles.' To me it is of little consequence, comparatively, whether my conclusions are deemed to be othodox or not, provided only that they are *true*. If so, they *are* 'orthodox' in the best sense—the only right sense—of the word, in the only one which is recognised by the whole *spirit* of our National Church, based, as it surely is upon the Truth, and not on authority.

Dr Colenso then proceeds to show that upon the four points which, according to Archdeacon Denison's Committee, sum up his ecclesiastical offences, he thinks in unison with some of the most distinguished members of Convocation itself, while as to the one cried out on as most monstrous, he has both Scripture and the authority of Fathers and Bishops of the Church arrayed upon his side. We ourselves take no part whatever in the expression of theological opinion. Concerned only for the right of free inquiry, our sole object in reporting the course of Dr Colenso's argument is to make known distinctly to our readers what are the grounds of the persecution to which he is subject. Had the Bishop of Natal been suffered to seek truth freely we should have seen in his book simply one of the theological treatises which it does not fall within the province of this journal to review. Sound adversaries and supporters of his argument must equally agree, and are now in fact agreeing somewhat generally, that it is the business of the Bishops, if they must act, to refute, not to abuse, Dr Colenso. If they hold that he has already been answered, let them jointly declare where and by whom. They will show then how the right antidote may be sought to that which, while they declare it heresy, they are now accrediting by the bad temper of their unreasoning antagonism. We have, no doubt, inhibitions to preach; the Bishops, as far as their authority will let them, put a gag into their adversary's mouth; a policy of which Dr Colenso asks,

But what do my Episcopal Brethren mean by this proceeding? Do they really suppose that, by obstructions of Church censures and anathemas, or the mere exercise of authority, they can bar out the entrance of that light of Critical Science, which God Himself has given us, as one of the special blessings bestowed upon us by His goodness in this day? May it not be that the Science of Biblical Criticism is as needful to our true progress and highest happiness as any other of the Sciences—as Geology, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c.—all which have been aroused into new life in this very age, and many of which—like that of which the most recent results are exhibited in the works of Davidson, Kalisch, &c., and in the Parts already published of this work—were almost wholly unknown to our forefathers? May it not be true that each one of these Sciences is as truly intended by the Wisdom and Grace of God for the present stage of human development, as any other of the sisterhood,—that we cannot despise or refuse the help of any one of them, without 'rejecting the counsel of God, against ourselves,'—that, 'if this work be of God, we cannot overthrow it, lest haply we be found fighting against God'? In short, may it not be true that this light of Criticism may be but one of the many-coloured rays of modern Science, which come to us all from the 'Father of Lights,' in this our own age of wonderful Illumination, and which are meant to blend together into the pure, white Light of Truth, that Light which our spirits need, and which His Wisdom and His Love at this time impart to us?

Must we, then, English Christians, live on, as men did in former ages, under strict ecclesiastical restraints, as if there was a 'dark chamber' in the house, into which we have once looked, but have shut to the door, and dare not look again, lest we should see something to frighten us out of our 'hopes for eternity,' and cause us the loss of 'all our nearest and dearest consolations'? How much better to open wide the door, and let in the blessed light and air of day, into every part of our spiritual dwelling! That light, indeed, may show us that the stories of the six days' Creation the Noachian Deluge, the slaughter of 68,000 Midianitish women and children, are no longer to be spoken of as historical facts. We may perceive that it is no longer possible to confound the early legends of the Hebrew people, and statements contrary to reason and the facts of nature, or condemned by our moral sense, and by the Voice which witnesses for God within us, with the Eternal 'Word of God.' But we shall find in the Pentateuch, notwithstanding, precious things without number, of which little or no use is made at present in the instruction of the people,—unquestionable facts of ancient history, mixed up, no doubt, with much of uncertain or unreal tradition,—and, above all rich lessons of spiritual Truth, by which our souls may be cheered and strengthened for the work of life. What a day of regenerated life will it be for the Church of England, when these things shall be spoken of, plainly and freely, in every pulpit of the land,—when the Bible shall be opened, and the story of its origin explained, and the real value of its histories discussed, as the records of living men, like ourselves, written down by living men,—with the reverence due to a Book so venerable, and endeared to the inmost heart of every Christian, but yet without fear of treading with irreligious feet upon holy ground,—rather, with the deepest and most sincere conviction that we can only thus serve God acceptably, and discharge our duty before Him, as Christian men and Ministers, by such free inquiry after Truth, and such free utterance of it.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12½ P.M.

3 Cases Iron Axles.
2 Cases Tea Trays.
1 Case Colored Beads.
2 Cases Queen's Ware.
2 Cases Plated Chamber Candlesticks.
2 Cases Plated Butter Coolers.
1 Case Plated Cruet Stands of 3, 4 and 5 Bottles.

At 2 P.M.

A large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T Cloths, Dhoties, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
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Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

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Fancy Gold Brooches.
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FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th July 1863.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, the following—

8 Crates of Blue Cups and Saucers.
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61 Kegs of Dry White Paint.
Few Dozens American Buckets.

Several Lots of new choice Imitation Fruits and Birds of different kinds.

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On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, Apollo Street, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas, the remaining stock of Wine, Champagne, Claret, Beer, &c.

The above is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,

4 Cases containing 37 Reams superior assorted Letter Paper.
20 " " Note Paper.
56 Dozen Playing Cards.
16 Cases superior Engravings in gilt and Maple Frames.
100 Cases 200 dozens Pickles.
3 Cases Oil Carpet.
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8 Cases American Clocks.
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About 3,500 Borneo Seed Bags.

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On SATURDAY, the 1st August 1863, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.

The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Honble Bomanjee Pestonjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vishbhoondass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.), Esquires, and on the South by Marine Lane. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Rajhinstone Circle now in course of erection, to the Custom-House and Post Office.

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A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Trotter's Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
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1 Do. do. Wessly Richards.
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1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
2 Revolving Pistols.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 27th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

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SALE OF LATELY ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES AND GOLD JEWELLERY, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th instant, at his rooms in Medow Street, a Lot of very superior Musical Boxes, of latest improvements, some of them with Bells, together with on an assortment of Gold Jewellery suitable for both natives and Europeans, comprising Bangles and Ear-rings set with stones, Bracelets, Broaches, Waistcoat, Shirt, and Sleeve Buttons, Watches, &c. &c. A Pocket Sextant by Throughton and Simms, and a few children's Rocking Horse. The above is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1863.

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BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

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Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 29.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Olloet Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances.	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
		BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30	
24		Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45	
59		Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56	
8		Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10	
93		COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...	
162		Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...	
204		Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 19	...	...	
33		CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 48	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 6	...	...	
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 18	...	...	...	...	...	
40		Titwalla ..... "	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	
49½		Wassind ..... "	...	11 59	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	
53½		Shapoor ..... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	
66½		Khurdee ..... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	
75		KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

		EGGUPOORA ..... Dep.	...	...	A.M. 6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
90½		Nandore ..... "	...	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½		Deololee for Nassick ..... "	...	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...
126		Niphar ..... "	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½		Lasulgaum ..... "	...	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152		Munmar ..... "	...	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½		Nandgaum ..... "	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½		Chalisgaum ..... "	...	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½		Kujgaum ..... "	...	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½		Pachora ..... "	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½		Mussawud ..... "	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½		Jalgaum ..... "	...	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½		Bhoswaul ..... "	...	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278½		Warrungaum ..... "	...	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284½		Nargaum ..... "	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297		MULKAPORE ..... Arr.	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	P.M. 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
41½		Budlapoor ..... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½		Narel ..... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...
62½		Kurjut ..... "	12 58	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		CAMPOOLEE ..... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.				
	KHANDALLA ..... Dep.	4 55	4 40	...	...	8 55	...	...	...	...
73	Lanowlee ..... "	5 5	5 0	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...
88	Kirkulla ..... "	5 50	...	...	...	9 47	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum ..... "	6 17	6 0	...	...	10 17	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	7	6 50	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	7 20	7 0	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	...
			A.M.							
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Dapooree ..... "	...	9 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... "	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus ..... "	...	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Deckson ..... "	...	11 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185½	Poomalwaree ..... "	...	12 8